

GRAND RAPIDS HERALD.

NO. 15 PEARL STREET.

Exclusive Morning Service of the United Press.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
 Daily and Sunday, one year, \$10.00
 Daily and Sunday, one year, \$10.00
 Daily and Sunday, one year, \$10.00

BY CARRIER IN CITY.
 Daily and Sunday, one year, \$10.00
 Daily and Sunday, one year, \$10.00

TELEPHONE 12.
 Editorial Department, 12
 Business Department, 12

NEW YORK OFFICE.
 17 Nassau Street, N. Y. C.

HERALD COUPON.
 WORLD'S FAIR
 PHOTOGRAPHS.

Name.....
 Address.....

Cut out this coupon and mail or bring to this office with five two-cent stamps or a dime, and Part One will be mailed or delivered to you as you wish.

If mail orders enclose one additional two-cent stamp for return postage.

WEATHER BULLETIN.
 WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—For lower Michigan: Snow drizzle, slightly colder, except stationary temperature in northern portion; winds becoming southwest.

THE MURDER MUST HANG.

Patrick Eugene John Prudergast will be hanged. The cowardly assassin of ex-Mayor Harrison will now meet his merited doom. Such was the verdict of the jury yesterday. The announcement of the death penalty tore the mask from the anvil of cur who has been pretending insanity to escape the just consequences of his crime. The judgment of the jurors will be commended by the great majority of citizens who see in the increase of "cranks" a great danger. The plea of insanity as a make-shift to avoid the consequences of crime has been used too frequently for its efficiency. People have become tired of the plea when entered for the first time to shield the perpetrator of some dastardly murder. No one had ever heard of the insanity of Prudergast before he cruelly slew the ex-mayor. In fact, he had heard of him at all; it was this fact that prompted the crime. He was a mind that craved notoriety. He would probably have preferred to attract public attention in a manner less hazardous to his personal liberty, but failing in that he decided to kill. In the history of the trials of murderers he saw the notoriety he sought. He beheld, in his mind's eye, the public attention he would attract. He heard the crowd say "there he is" and felt the curious pointing their fingers at him for the benefit of equally curious neighbors. He smelled the fragrance of beautiful flowers, presented by emotional women—they with kind hearts but misdirected sympathies. He saw, he heard, he felt, that these things were his. If but a crowning act could be added to his career that would demand public attention for its boldness. Society is somewhat to blame that such spectacles have been witnessed, and crime thus encouraged. But, alas, for the dreams of Prudergast, the public was so shocked by the wanton wickedness of his conduct, that there were none to do him honor. He played his part only fairly well for his audience was not appreciative. The curtain has now been rung down on the last act and only the final tableau is to follow. Prudergast was no good to himself or family. Society will soon be rid of a cowardly, sickly, envenomed and assassin. Let us have the finale promptly, that the warning and lesson to those of a similar mind may be thorough and lasting.

PLEASE OUR RIVAL.

Some men arrive at a conclusion by slow and labored reasoning; others by quick intuition. The latter do not care much for detail, elaborate data, and comparison; they go at once to the core of the matter; just how they do it they cannot explain. They can simply say such and such a conviction impressed itself upon them. It is almost impossible to reason away a conviction thus formed upon one. It is almost impossible for the busy man to exhaustively study the great political problems of our day, so much can be said on many sides of them, but practical men can readily grasp general principles. One who principle all sensible men must accept. If we have a wily and inveterate enemy it is never well to adopt a course of conduct which he is anxious we should adopt. It is not pleasant to say it, but the events of several hundred years ought to teach us that this nation has had an enemy whose unrelenting animosity has been manifested in many ways nearly ever since our forefathers landed on these shores. Every student of history knows this, so it is not necessary to enter into detail. It ought to be a very suggestive fact to every American patriot that England has always been an ardent friend, not only to the south, but also to the democratic party, from the days of Buchanan to the present time. England has ever shown a marked dislike, amounting almost if not quite to hatred of the republican party. She has rejoiced over democratic success and republican defeat, like we greatly dis-

turbed when the McKinley law was passed, and she is very anxious that it shall be repealed. What better argument can a discerning mind need to convince it that our great rival clearly sees that the proposed democratic policy will be of enormous benefit to her. Is it not also measurably clear that her gain must be our loss? Does not common prudence teach us that we ought not to do what England surely wants us to do? Would she rejoice at the prospect of free trade with us if she was not certain that she and not we would be the gainer? It is not a theory that confronts us when England sues it a condition, a condition that may well bid us pause.

TAKING THE FOREIGNER.

Gen. M. M. Trumbull, in commenting on the minority report of the ways and means committee on the Wilson bill, asks, "Does Mr. Reed, who presented the minority report, really believe the government of one country can get its revenues by taxing the citizens of another? And if it could lay its burdens on the foreigner, would it be a magnanimous, or even as honest thing to do so?" The old adage, "None are so blind as those who won't see," applies here. A very simple illustration drawn from our own city will make this matter clear. Here are a large number of merchants and manufacturers who have done much to build up this city and who pay a large share of the taxes. They furnish employment to thousands. They depend upon the city, and the city depends upon them. If our merchants and manufacturers were compelled to suspend operations, the damage to the city would be almost incalculable. Suppose, now, that merchants and manufacturers from outside, having no taxes or license to pay, flood our city with goods and force our own business men into bankruptcy, and then decamp with their booty, would that be wise or fair? Would it pay in the end? It might be that for a time we might get goods cheaper, but a large portion of our population would be out of work, and as a consequence could buy nothing. If, after having ruined our own merchants, these foreigners at once raised the price of everything much beyond what it was before, what a plight we would be in. Not only has our city grown because our business men have prospered, but farming lands all around us have greatly increased in value. It is entirely proper that dealers who wish to enjoy the benefit of our market should pay for it. Our own dealers have to pay for it dearly. Why should we be so magnanimous as to give away these valuable privileges? We have to pay for them, why should the foreigner not pay even more than we do? The whole theory of a protective tariff is simply our city considered as our country. We have something extremely valuable known as a home market. If we share it with some one else, let him pay his share of the taxes. The import duty which the foreigner pays is a very small tax as compared with the privileges and immunities he enjoys.

WHEN! OH, WHEN!

The financial panic and consequent industrial depression of 1873 is not to be compared with what we are now enduring. The authority for this is Dun's weekly review which now with a backward glance reviews the business of the year 1893. Instead of a steady and continual increase of commercial transactions, which should be incident to the growth of the population and development of the country, the bank clearings for the past quarter show a decrease of about 22 per cent. A careful compilation of statistics indicates that the traffic in staples has fallen off 25, and in some lines fully 50 per cent. What a spectacle to behold! What a prospect the opening of the new year presents! And yet our friends the enemy chide us when hard things are said, or when truths are spoken. What is the cause, and what the remedy for this state of affairs? These questions have as many answers as there are men of different convictions, but all agree that legislation, or the promise of legislation, has much to do with it. Everybody looks to congress for a remedy, some recommending one measure and some another. But anything is better than inaction, so let the people's servants be up and doing.

We hear nothing about the "smoke nuisance" from the big manufacturing cities these days, thanks to the democratic party. The Wilson bill has proved more effective than all the municipal ordinances ever enacted.

It is said that Cleveland is much displeased that the senate is to investigate. It is too bad that any one should presume to want information that is not furnished by the dictator himself.

BORN definite information from Rio would be of interest. Really the reports of fake battles are becoming somewhat monotonous. Mello appears to be a South American brand of Willie Tascott.

CLEVELAND will possibly send the ducks he shoots on his present shooting trip to make New Year's dinners for the men without food owing to his policy.

WILL Cleveland throw Gresham overboard? This act would half please the people, now if Grover would go overboard after him all would be well.

MEYER is rewarded once in a great while. A London woman has left a fortune to an editor as a token of appreciation of his work.

PRUDERGAST played his part well, but a professional would pronounce the acting a little overdone.

IT'S quite a conundrum, which is the greatest freak. Waite of Colorado or Fenner of Washington.

WANT TO HAVE LAWS

Fruit Growers Think Their Orchards Should Be Protected.

DISCUSSION OF MUNSON CASE

Fruit Thieves Will Probably Be Warmly Recalled Hereafter—Mail Delivery in Country Favored.

The joint sessions of the West Michigan Fruit Growers' association, the Grand River Valley Horticultural society and the Grand Rapids Fruit Growers' association convened again yesterday morning in the Farmers' club rooms with a full house. The exhibits of utensils and fruit were much larger than on the previous day. The discussions of the day were opened by Robert Graham of this city who spoke from the text "What Kind and Amount of Fertilizers Should Be Used in Fruit Growing." Mr. Graham said he had met with great success in the use of bone dust fertilizers. Mr. Graham's paper provoked the usual amount of discussion and called out the experiences of many of those present, as was the case in all other papers. Alexander Hamilton then discussed the subject of commercial orchards and the best peaches to grow in them. Mr. Hamilton said he had tried for one variety and found all pretty good.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

There was a large attendance at the afternoon session. S. S. Bailey opened a lively discussion with a paper on free mail delivery in the rural districts. Mr. Bailey's opinion was that free mail delivery would be a good thing for the farmer, but that it must first be preceded by good roads. With good roads and the aid of the bicycle it was the general opinion that free mail delivery in the country was practical and would be a good thing for the farmer. Judge F. J. Russell of Hart, told his experience in spraying fruit trees. The judge said he had been troubled by the leaves of his plum trees growing yellow and falling off. He found that a liberal dose of paris green killed the trees in good shape and that they were not troubled with the curculio afterwards. He also applied paris green liberally to his apple trees and peach trees with good success. Care must be taken, however, in the use of the poison. The work must not be entrusted to careless hired men or too much poison might be used to the injury of the trees.

PROTECTION OF ORCHARDS.

Just at this juncture, Secretary Whitney called upon a well-known reporter for a few remarks, indicating him for Prosecution Attorney Wolcott. The reporter gracefully declined and Mr. Wolcott modestly stepped forward and laid down the law as to the protection of orchards and vineyards from pilferage. The law is that any person stealing fruit from orchards or vineyards is liable to thirty days in jail and \$20 fine. W. K. Munson of Grand Rapids wanted to know whether it was necessary to carry away the fruit in order to constitute a crime. Mr. Wolcott said the mere moving of the fruit a few inches was sufficient to constitute petty larceny. Then Thomas L. Brown said: "We farmers haven't got the protection we want. If a man steals a stick of wood or a lump of coal in the city he is yanked up before a court. This is our time to act. The city shan't have all the law and won't have it all."

LAW FOR THE COUNTRY WANTED.

R. P. Graham of Grand Rapids was also somewhat of the opinion that the city had too much of the law. He was of the opinion that the law ought to be changed so that farmers would have police powers, similar to those exercised by conductors on trains, so that they might arrest and hold trespassers and thieves and bring them to summary justice.

In response to a request, Judge Russell said the farmers might hold a man caught stealing. He admitted, however, that in such a case the farmer might be held to have trespassed the law.

Deputy Sheriff W. K. Munson was then called upon to relate his experience, already well known, in the arrest of young men caught picking grapes in his vineyard. The deputy had the ill luck to have the case go against him, and had to pay out some hard cash to avoid a suit for false imprisonment from the young men.

Mr. Munson's experience called forth several expressions of sympathy and remarks to the effect that the law ought to be changed. Judge Russell said:

ONLY PETTY LARCENY.

"It is all nonsense this talk that the law is no good. On examination you will find that the law is more strict for the punishment of stealing from an orchard or vineyard than for any other petty larceny. The crime is petty larceny and nothing else in any case. You cannot make it a felony for any one to steal \$7.50 from this table here, not to speak of stealing that amount of grapes. The law is all right if it is properly enforced."

R. P. Graham of this city and Walter Phillips of Grand Haven gave instances wherein they had secured convictions of fruit thieves to prove that there was justice for the fruit grower at least in some instances. This ended the discussion and the meeting adjourned in a short recess.

After recess the West Michigan Fruit Growers' society held its annual election of officers, with the following result: President—S. W. Wiley of Douglas; secretary, C. L. Whitney of Muskegon; treasurer, H. Hamilton, Ganges.

Executive Committee—Walter Phillips, Grand Haven; J. R. Haak, Ludington; F. J. Russell, Hart; H. O. Brown, Grand Rapids.

Vice Presidents—H. Bas, Ferris Grove; J. H. LeFleur, Mill Grove; W. H. Boy, South Haven.

The treasurer of the West Michigan Fruit Growers' association then made a report showing that the society is in excellent financial condition. The rest of the afternoon was spent in discussion of the various methods of spraying fruit trees. Before the close of the meeting a resolution was passed to the effect that similar joint sessions of the three societies should be held annually. On account of the number leaving on early trains it was resolved to hold no session last evening.

WOUNDED IN THE HEAD.

"Patrick" Roche, an aged resident of the west side, was found last night near No. 5 engine house wandering about in a dazed condition. He had received a bad scalp wound about two inches long just over the ear, but he was unable to tell how he had received it. He was taken to his home at No. 110 Broadway and Dr. R. H. Spencer dressed the wound. Mr. Roche was injured more than a year ago by a wagon wheel striking him on the head while at work in Harrison's wagon works and has a suit pending to recover damages from the company. Since that injury he has been slightly demented and has been subject to spells of forgetfulness.

What Attorney Allen Says of Judge Adair's Decrees.

Attorney N. P. Allen said last evening with reference to the latest phase of the Leonard case: "Fred will still live in his home with Mrs. Rice, who will care for him in the capacity of housekeeper. Besides the sum allowed her by Judge Adair's decree, she will receive a portion of Fred's monthly allowance from the estate as salary for attendance on Mr. Leonard. My bill for \$740 is included in the \$1,700 allowed lawyers in the decree, so that my suit in that case will be dropped."

These arrangements seem to be satisfactory to all concerned, and it seems pretty certain that the Leonard case will appear no more in the courts.

AMUSEMENT NOTES.

Tickets for the production of "Iolanthe," which will be produced in Powers' next Thursday evening for charity, are already selling rapidly. Four of the boxes have already been sold to Mrs. W. S. Hull, Mr. and Mrs. Dudley E. Waters, Mrs. Helen A. Shepard and Mrs. John W. Haggart. The sale of reserved seats opens next Tuesday morning.

"Ben Hur" was given another presentation to a fair sized audience in The Powers' last night. It has been decided to close the engagement with the matinee today.

Gus Hill's companies will close the week with The Grand tonight. Matinee this afternoon.

Matinee and evening performance will be given at Smith's today.

HOTEL GOSSIP.

B. D. Keppel of Grand Haven and John A. Hoffman of Kalamazoo are guests at the New Livingston.

J. G. Tennant, traveling freight agent of the New York Central, is at The Morton.

F. W. Cook, the well-known Muskegon attorney, was at Sweet's last evening.

George A. Magoon of Muskegon was a guest at The Morton.

MAY BOUNCE GRESHAM.

Cleveland Takes Him A Hunting to Break the News.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—The president's ducking trip may have some very curious consequences. It is asserted on the authority of a cabinet officer, that the apparently trivial diversion had for its object the breaking to Secretary Gresham of the president's conclusion that his services are no longer needed in the cabinet.

The president, it is said, feels that he has been subjected to so much adverse criticism on account of his Hawaiian policy that he is in anything but a kindly mood toward the secretary of state, who shares with him the odium of that program, and has determined to shift from himself as much of it as is now possible, by making Gresham the scapegoat, as he has on previous occasions made Carlisle the scapegoat for his financial mistakes.

The plan is said to be to appoint Gresham to the supreme court in case the nomination of Horblower should fall through. If Horblower succeeds in weathering the dilatory tactics of the senate, Gresham will be given something else, but it is asserted that he has got to leave the cabinet in any event.

GRAND TRUNK CAUSED IT.

Lake Shore Shaded Rates to Meet the Cuts of That Line.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—The trunk line presidents met today to discuss the rate situation as affected by the Lake Shore "shading," which has been admitted by President Newell, and justified it on the ground that it was necessary to meet cuts by the Grand Trunk. The Lake Shore is a central traffic road and not within the jurisdiction of the trunk line association. Efforts will be made to bring the Grand Trunk road into line. The decision of the joint executive committee in ordering a complete restoration of rates January 1 was approved. Differential rates were discussed, but no decision was reached.

WOMAN SUFFRAGISTS TO MEET.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 29.—The twenty-sixth annual convention of the National American Woman Suffrage association will be held in Washington, D. C., February 15 to 20 inclusive, 1894. Besides the presidents of the auxiliary state associations the speakers invited are: The Rev. Anna H. Shaw of Michigan, Mrs. Fanny Zampini Salazar of Italy and Mrs. Hanna Korany of Syria, who were delegates to the world's congress of representative women; Carrie Lane Chapman, who was a most important factor in the Colorado victory; the Rev. Marion Murdoch, the Rev. Ida C. Hutton, Elizabeth Boynton Harbert, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Mary H. Kroun, Mrs. Mary Lowe Dickinson and Henry B. Blackwell.

MONEY IN PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—The annual report of Jeremiah O'Rourke, supervising architect of the treasury, for the year ending September 30 last, shows that during the year the expenditure for the erection of new federal buildings, including sites, and for the repair and preservation of finished and occupied federal buildings, amounted to \$1,125,159. The contract obligations at the end of the year amounted to \$3,340,768. The balance of appropriations available amounted to \$3,222,868, of which \$8,569,167 was for sites for and construction of buildings.

TROUBLE OVER WAGE SCHEDULES.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 29.—Receiver Paine and Counsel Cronwell left for St. Paul today to consult with Mr. Oakes as to the trouble over the Northern Pacific wage schedules. Mr. Paine promises sensational course changes when the answer to the petition for the removal of the receivers is filed. He says the movement is the work of Mr. Ives, who wants to be appointed receiver and the charges of mismanagement and ineptness against the receivers are unfounded.

RECOVERERS FOR NEW ENGLAND.

BOSTON, Dec. 29.—Extended arguments were made before Judge Colt today over the receivership for the New York and New England railroad in Massachusetts and Rhode Island. Judge Colt appointed Thomas C. Platt and W. T. Hart receivers of the road and Marsden J. Barry a third receiver, with bonds of \$50,000. Hart was appointed receiver for the property of the road in Connecticut yesterday.

COLD WEATHER CLOSED THE MINES.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 29.—Because of the cold weather, work has been suspended at the Mountain Iron and Bathurst mines, throwing 300 men out of employment.

WANT A FEMALE COP

Commissioners 'Would Clothe Her With Authority.

THERE IS ONE IMPEDIMENT

Police Officers Must Be Blacker—Kick Against Van and Express Drivers. Routine Business.

Can the police and fire commissioners confer police authority on a woman? was the question that stirred the gray matter in the nodules of the commissioners yesterday. It is desired to give Miss Ida Haggart, police matron, police authority, and the board is trying to find if it has the legal power to do it. Messrs. Bender and Judson were absent from the meeting.

Marshall Lemola had nothing to report from his department, and Superintendent Carr reported all quiet in his department. He spoke of four houses in the northeast quarter of the city which had been burglarized, but no great amounts had been taken. He also spoke of Officer Brown's case, which had been reversed in the circuit court and sent back to the justice court for trial. Officer Brown was sued for damages to a boat owned by Lucy Booth, which he used while rescuing a man who had fallen into the river. The case was dismissed in justice court and was taken to the circuit court on a writ of certiorari. Mr. Carr stated that Assistant City Attorney Carroll was defending Officer Brown. The members of the board expressed the opinion that another attorney for counsel should be employed.

Want Hoodlum Suppressed.

Residents in Oakdale Park asked to have a special policeman appointed for their neighborhood, as there is a gang of hoodlums which makes life miserable for the residents of that suburb of the city. Referred to the committee on men and discipline.

P. J. Klingman entered a protest against the rowdyish actions of men who hang around the Gray and Van stand at the corner of Ottawa and Louis streets. Referred to the superintendent of police.

The finance committee recommended payment of the following bills:

Loomis & O'Connell \$ 15 20
 Edison Light Co. 20 67
 R. J. Bullard 25 00
 Peck Bros 9 15
 Russell & Simmons 6 24
 Foster, Stevens & Co 25 00
 Chicago Fire Hose Co 40 00
 Hooper Bros 37 75
 Scofield, Shurmer & Teagle 5 15
 Haseltine & Perkins 56 28
 Municipal Fire & Police Telephone Co 464 75

To Give Him Another Chance.

The committee on men and discipline recommended that William Curtiss be again employed in the fire department. Mr. Curtiss was dismissed last summer from No. 1 engine house for calling another fireman names. The committee stated that it considered the former action of Mr. Curtiss due to the local discipline in No. 1 engine house, and thought he should be given another trial. Adopted.

Woman Cannot be Officers.

Mr. Withey presented a communication from City Attorney Taylor in which he gave it as his opinion that the board could not confer police authority on the police matron. The matter was referred to the finance committee. Mayor Stuart was present and said that he thought there was a statute which said that the police officers should be elected. He thought that would debar the board from granting a woman police authority.

The communication of Daniel Tower published in a daily paper, in which he complained that a horse cart and horse belonging to the city was stored in his back yard and was being destroyed, was read. Mr. Ketchum said he had investigated and found that the cart was one which belonged to East Grand Rapids and that it was used by Walter Orr, in whose custody it was left. The board decided to refer it to the fire marshal to investigate and see if the city inherited the machine when the city limits were extended.

Mayor Stuart's attention was called to the fact that the board would like an ordinance passed giving policemen added authority at fires. Mayor Stuart made a note of it, and will call the attention of the council to it.

Mismanagement Caused It.

VALPARAISO, Ind., Dec. 29.—The American Building, Loan & Investment society was today placed in the hands of a receiver on complaint of several stockholders. Louis E. Hohman of Hammond, Indiana, was appointed by Judge Gillett and bond was fixed at \$50,000. The application charges gross mismanagement of affairs by its officers.

Returned From Their Junk.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—The president, Secretary Gresham, Secretary Carlisle and Capt. Robley D. Evans of the navy returned to Washington from their ducking trip down the Potomac this afternoon. The trip extended as far as Chesapeake bay, 100 miles below Washington.

Carnegie Works to Resume.

HOMERIDGE, Pa., Dec. 29.—The entire plant of the Carnegie steel works will resume Monday. Notices were posted today of a reduction of 2 1/2 cents an hour in the wages of machinists and 2 cents an hour for laborers.

Stole Skunk Skins.

HILLDALE, Mich., Dec. 29.—Charlie Gifford, aged 14, was sentenced to the reform school until 18 years of age, for larceny. His last act was to steal a lot of skunk skins.

Lottery Doing Business.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 29.—The court of appeals has granted writs of error in the lottery case. The lottery will resume business pending further developments.

Six counties sent delegates to the Pa-

trons of industry convention at Reed City. They elected the following officers: President, F. H. Bailey Smith Creek; vice president, J. R. DeWolf, Plover; secretary and treasurer, U. S. Holdridge, Hovey.

MORSE'S
 DEPARTMENT
 STORE

Great
 Clearance
 Sale!

In Every Department
 This Week!

Look Us Over!
 Look Us Over!

The Great Trade Center
 in Grand Rapids.

MORSE'S,
 122, 124, 126 MONROE STREET.

BEATS THE WORLD
 BEATS EGGS

IN FACT
 BEATS ANYTHING

The JAQUETTE FOOD BEATER
 Whips any quantity from one egg to eight or ten quarts.
 Operated by Two Pivoted Levers.
 Works in any kind of vessel.
 Beats the most difficult work within reach of all. Whips icings, custards, cream, gelatin, charlotte russe, meringues, batter, sponges, gravies, mayonnaise dressings, etc.

After Christmas our thoughts must return to earth again, the wants of the inner man attended to. The conveniences of preparing those things which, while perhaps not absolutely necessary, to keep alive the vital spark still are great helpers.

THE
 JAQUETTE FOOD BEATER

Makes a pastime of what has heretofore been drudgery. The Jaquette Food Beater works easily, quickly, thoroughly.

FOSTER & STEVENS
 & CO.
 MONROE ST.